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| **Type of Regulation** | **Details of the standard or law:**  **What is it about?** | **Which area of Child Injury does it address?** |
| [**Australian Mandatory standards**](http://www.productsafety.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/970773) | [Mandatory standard—Aquatic toys](http://www.productsafety.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/973551)  The mandatory standard for aquatic toys came into effect on 1 April 2010 and is the only mandatory standard for aquatic toys. It covers labelling for aquatic toys. |  |
|  | [Mandatory standard—Babies' dummies](http://www.productsafety.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/971564)  The mandatory standard for baby dummies came into effect on 20 October 2006. It covers requirements for design, construction and safety labelling. |  |
|  | [Mandatory standard—Baby walkers](http://www.productsafety.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/973760)  This mandatory standard came into effect on 1 November 2002. It covers design, construction, performance and labelling requirements for baby walkers |  |
|  | [Mandatory standard—Balloon blowing kits](http://www.productsafety.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/974042)  The mandatory standard for balloon blowing kits came into effect on 1 December 2004. It specifies that balloon blowing kits cannot contain the chemical benzene in the synthetic substance. |  |
|  | [Mandatory standard—Basketball rings and backboards](http://www.productsafety.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/974240)  The mandatory standard for basketball rings and backboards came into effect on 11 October 2005. It covers specific safety marking requirements for basketball rings and backboards. |  |
|  | [Mandatory standard—Bean bags](http://www.productsafety.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/971646)  The mandatory standard for bean bags came into effect on 28 October 1987 and was last amended 1 December 2004. It applies to bean bag covers and packages containing bean bag filling. |  |
|  | [Mandatory standard—Bicycle helmets](http://www.productsafety.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/974624)  The mandatory standard for bicycle helmets covers design, construction and safety marking requirements for bicycle helmets. |  |
|  | [Mandatory standard—Blinds, curtains and window fittings](http://www.productsafety.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/981424)  The mandatory standard for internal blinds, curtains and window fittings (corded internal window coverings) was declared on 8 July 2010 and applies to relevant blinds, curtains and some fittings supplied after 30 December 2010. This page includes information on hazards and how to comply with the national mandatory standard. |  |
|  | [Mandatory standard—Bunk beds](http://www.productsafety.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/974818)  The mandatory standard for bunk beds came into effect on 7 April 2005. It covers specific construction, design and labelling requirements for bunk beds |  |
|  | [Mandatory standard—Child restraints for motor vehicles](http://www.productsafety.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/973975)  The mandatory standard for child restraints for motor vehicles came into effect on 7 November 1978 and was last amended 6 September 2007. It covers various requirements for the design, construction, performance, user instructions, marking and packaging of child car restraints. |  |
|  | [Mandatory standard—Children's portable folding cots](http://www.productsafety.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/975008)  The mandatory standard for children's portable folding cots came in to effect on 1 March 2009. It covers testing, design and construction, safety and performance and safety markings for folding cots |  |
|  | [Mandatory standard—Children's toys containing magnets](http://www.productsafety.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/975279)  The mandatory standard for children's toys containing magnets was declared on 16 February 2010 and came into effect on 1 July 2010. It covers warning labels required for packaging, and instructions to prevent serious illness that can result if children swallow hazardous magnets. |  |
|  | [Mandatory standard—Household cots](http://www.productsafety.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/975196)  The mandatory standard for household cots came into effect on 3 December 2005. It covers various requirements for new, second-hand, antique and collectable cots. |  |
|  | [Mandatory standard—Nightwear for children](http://www.productsafety.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/973519)  This mandatory standard came into effect on 1 March 2007. It covers safety and labelling requirements for children's nightwear and paper patterns for making children's nightwear. |  |
|  | [Mandatory standard—Toys for children up to and including 36 months of age](http://www.productsafety.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/974860)  The mandatory standard for toys for children up to and including 36 months of age came into effect on 17 December 2003. It covers specific testing methods, as well as design and construction requirements. |  |
|  | [Mandatory standard—Swimming and flotation aids for water familiarisation and swimming tuition](http://www.productsafety.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/973508)  The mandatory standard for swimming and flotation aids came into effect on 1 April 2010 and is the only mandatory standard for swimming and flotation aids. It covers labelling for swimming and flotation aids. |  |
|  | [Mandatory standard—Projectile toys](http://www.productsafety.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/981392)  The mandatory standard for projectile toys was declared on 7 July 2010 and comes into effect on 31 December 2010. This page includes information on hazards and how to comply with this mandatory standard. |  |
|  | [Mandatory standard—Prams and strollers](http://www.productsafety.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/974064)  The mandatory standard for prams and strollers came into effect on 1 July 2008. It covers performance testing, design, construction, safety warnings and informative labels for prams and strollers. |  |
|  | [Mandatory standard—Pedal bicycles](http://www.productsafety.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/973482)  This mandatory standard came into effect on 30 October 1980 and was last amended on 2 November 2004. It covers design and labelling requirements for child and adult pedal bicycles. |  |
|  | [Mandatory standard—Lead and other elements in toys and finger paints](http://www.productsafety.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/981719)  The mandatory standard for toys and finger paints containing lead and other elements came into effect on 1 January 2010. |  |
| [**Child Restraint laws**](http://www.rta.nsw.gov.au/roadsafety/children/childrestraints/childrestraintlaws_faqs.html) | New child restraint laws New national child restraint laws were introduced in NSW on 1 March 2010. A transitional period was in place until 30 June 2010 to give parents and carers time to fully understand and comply with the new laws. However, all children up to seven years of age must now be safely fastened into the right restraint for their age and size.  A child that is properly secured in an approved child restraint is less likely to be injured or killed in a car crash than one who is not.  **Summary of changes**  The new national child restraint laws state:   * Children younger than six months must be secured in a rearward facing restraint. * Children aged six months to under four years must be secured in either a rear or forward facing restraint. * Children aged four years to under seven years must be secured in forward facing child restraint or booster seat. * Children younger than four years cannot travel in the front seat of a vehicle with two or more rows. * Children aged four years to under seven years cannot travel in the front seat of a vehicle with two or more rows, unless all other back seats are occupied by children younger than seven years in a child restraint or booster seat. |  |
| [**Pool Fencing Swimming Pool Safety Act 2004NT Government legislation**](http://www.watersafety.nt.gov.au/fencing) | Pool fencing laws which achieve practical and common sense outcomes took effect from 15 March 2004. The [*Swimming Pool Safety Act 2004*](http://www.watersafety.nt.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0020/4637/Swimming_Pool_Safety_Act_2004.pdf) applies to residential properties smaller than 1.8 hectares with a swimming pool or spa.  Child safety remains at the heart of the pool safety laws. The Community Safety Standard and the Modified Australian Standard are based on the same intention of preventing young children from obtaining access to a pool or spa area. To comply with safe pool standards, pools and spas must be enclosed by a barrier that will effectively prevent a child under five years of age from obtaining unsupervised access. |  |
| [Seatbelts and Child Restraints](http://www.roadsafety.nt.gov.au/campaign/seatbelts/index.shtml) [Proposed introduction of new national child restraint laws for the NT](http://www.roadsafety.nt.gov.au/campaign/seatbelts/index.shtml) | The Australian Transport Council (comprising of Transport and Road Safety Minister's from across Australia) approved new Australian Road Rules which mandated for size-appropriate restraints for all children up to the age of seven years. In supporting the adoption of these new national child restraint laws, the Northern Territory Government recognised that some details needed to be further investigated prior to implementation across the Territory.  These new laws are expected to be introduced in the very near future in the Northern Territory and will require drivers to ensure children under the age of seven years are safely and "appropriately" restrained. See below for a brief summary. The Department will make further information available to the community when the new laws are ready for introduction into the Northern Territory |  |
| [Smoke Alarm Law in the Northern Territory:](http://www.changeyourbattery.com.au/local-fire-authority.html) | [Smoke Alarm Law in the Northern Territory:](http://www.changeyourbattery.com.au/local-fire-authority.html) In line with the Building Code of Australia, all new and renovated residential buildings, constructed after August 1997 must have working smoke alarms connected directly to the mains power supply with a battery back-up. |  |
| [Law or an Australian Standard for hot water systems](hot_water.pdf) | The law requires newly installed hot water systems to deliver water to any outlet primarily used for personal hygiene purposes, such as basins, baths and showers, at a temperature no greater than 50ºC in domestic settings (AS/NZS3500.4:2003 : Plumbing and drainage - Heated water services).Older homes may not have this tempering device installed, however it is possible to add this device to any bathroom. |  |